## SHUT IN A MINE FOR FIVE DAYS IN HELPLESS AGONY.

Three Miners Imprisoned by a Flood in an Old Gangway of the Susquehanna Coal Company's Mine at Nanticoke, Pa., Without Food or Water or Light for 110 Hours.

## ALL RESCUED ALIVE.

Penned in by the Water, Too Sulphurous to Drink, They Had to Sit Perched on a Narrow Plank in Constant Peril.

CRAGLE'S MIND GAVE WAY FROM HIS GREAT SUFFERINGS.

But the Powerful Physique of John Rivers and Michael Schelling Kept Body and Mind Strong Throughout the Terrible Ordeal.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ] WILEESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 9, 1891.-John River, William Cragle and John W. Schelling were taken out of the old No. 3 mine of the Susquehanna Coal Company at Nanticoke at half-past six o'clock this morning, after five days' of such suffering as few

men in this world ever experienced and survived.
At eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning they were closed in the mine by a rush of water from an abandoned working, and from that mome t until this morning they had not a mouthful to eat nor a drop of water to drink as they sat in absolute darkness for 110 hours, supporting each other on a strip of plank not over five inches in width, unable to move and in momentary expectation of in-

During those long, dragging hours they sat there wet from the waist to the feet in poisonous sulphurous water, cold as ice, shaking with chills, praying to God for relief or death, hoping against hope, thinking of wife, children, home and friends, and in a solitude and darkness absolute and com-

The history of coal mining in this State offers no parallel to such suffering and endurance.

The experience of the five men shut in for five days at Sugar Notch in 1879 cannot be compared

Those men had water and light and the carcass of a mule te enable them to sustain life. They had plenty of room to move about, to lie down and rest and to walk for exercise.

These men had none of these helps. Their condition was the most awful and trying that could be pictured.

To mine meant to precipitate instant death. Cramped and huddled together on a narrow plank they lived, but can hardly say how they survived. WHERE THEY WERE SHUT IN. The circumstances of their imprisonment were

peculiar. The mine was practically worked out rears ago. In working the main seam eight feet thick what is known as a "dip" or basin was encountered. For a space of six or eight acres the ocean dipped down from all sides and found a

This basin was not entered at that time. The gangway split at the edge, and travelling around on both sides met again at the opposite edge, so it was left after all the rest of the mine had been

coal in the basin. A gaugway was driven right

down through the centre from the point where the old canoway split. This was to be driven right through and out at the other end. As it advanced cross headings were driven up the sides of the basin on each side of the old gang-

way to get the coal out. The gangway through the roof of the basin had been driven almost through. The three men, Cragle, River and Schelling, were at work driving it further. About one hundred feet back of them a cross heading had been driven up the side of the basin to one of the old gangways. About one hundred and fifty feet back of this another cross heading had been driven up the opposite side and had almost reached the old gangway on that side. THE PLOOD.

In this old gangway, unknown to the officials, a large body of water had gathered, and the men employed in driving the heading at eleven c'clock last Wednesday fired the blast that broke through into the old gangway and liberated the great body of

These men ma naged to make their escape with great difficulty and at great peril. But Cragle, River and Schelling, who were at work in the new gangway, twenty-five feet beyond this point, ware

They heard the roar of the water and tried to excape back along the gangway, but before they even reached the cross heading, from which it was rush

rising when we to their waists in water, which was rising with awful rapidity.

They had one chance for life.

They turned and ran back to the other cross heading driven up the opposite side of the basin. They reached it with the water up to their armpits and scrambled up. It pitched upward at an angle of fifty degrees and in that steep pitch was their salvation.

of fifty degrees and in that seep piece as salvation.

They scrambled up one hundred feet only to find all exit to the old gangway hopelessly blocked by fallen coal and rubbish, accumulated in the years since the workings were abandoned.

This fallen rubbish was all in small pieces and lodged losely together. An attempt to climb over it could have had only one result—to bring the whole mass, hundreds of tons in weight, rushing down the steep slope to crush them to instant death.

What could they do The water was steadily rising up the steep slope behind them.

The water was steadily rising up the steep slope behind them.

A PLANK TO SIT ON.

By a lucky chance they found there a piece of "lagging"—a board eight feet long and five inches wide. Their lamps were still alight. With infinite caution, to avoid starting the mass or loose coals down the pitch, they took this board and wedged it in the loose pieces eight feet above the floor of the slope. Then they climbed on it and sat down.

The "aterrose up the slope almost to their feet. Wat. Iting from the loose coal behind thom kept them a saking wet from their waits down.

Their lamps burned only an hour or two and flickered and wentout from want of oil.

There they clung for 110 hours, hardly daring to stir a limb, seaked with vile, poisonous, sulphurous water they dare not drink, and without a morsel of food.

food. No words can portray their misery and suffering.

Without the mine everything that men could do

was being done.

New pumps were put into place as rapidly as possible. The accident took place at oleven A. M., and at twe P. M. the first pump was started.

During the night another was put in place and they were worked without ceasing.

Superintendents Worthy, Carver and Abednego-Reese were unceasingly busy urging forward the work of rescue.

Reese were unceasingly busy urging forward the work of rescue. On Sunday afternoon it became apparent that the water would soon permit an exploring party to the water would soon permit an exploring party to enter. As soon as this became known the villages of Avondale, Grand Tunnel and East Nanticoke turned out hundreds of their inhabitants to the mouth of the mine, braving the sloet for hours, patiently waiting for news of the lost men.

At one o'clock this morning a search party of ten

men, led by the two superintendents, entered the mines and proceeded up to their needs in water in the direction where it was supposed that the dead bodies of the imprisoned miners would be found. The journey was one of great peril, as the water had washed great heaps of rails and cubbish into the gangway.

VOICES TROM THE DARKNESS.

When near the foot of the dip to their surprise and great joy faint shouts were heard, and in a cross heading a few feet away the three men were found.

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It was found impossible to get at the men up the steep incline. Wor', was sent to the outside and a ladder was procured and a raft rigged up. A man lying at full length pushed himself along the gaugway, his face almost touching the top, to the mouth of the heading, at the top of which the men were. He shouted and hammered. At first he heard no sound: then a taint halloo greeted his eager care, and he knew the men lived.

At half-past four, the water being a foot lower, another man went in the same way and reached the three men with the sid of the ladder, and an hour later, one at a time on this floating raft, the three imprisoned men were brought.

AFTER THERE SUFFERING.

Riner, who has the constitution and physique of a giant, was able to walk and was in full possession of his senses.

Schelling, a sturdy Polander, was also in good condition, but Cragle was wandering in his mind and was not able to stir a limb.

Their comrades, as they welcomed the men from thair living grave, cheered an i shouted, and then wept over them like children.

Dr. W. L. Morris, who was waiting below, gave them the needed stimulants and remedies, and then they were borne in triumph to the foot of the shaft and at half-past six A. M. were taken once mere to the light of day.

Hundreds of people thronged the mouth of the shaft intensely excited and anxious, and cheered wildly as the rescued men were borne out.

Men who never saw each other before clasped hands and cheered in union. Many shed tears.

Women—and there were placed in wagons waiting for them, and surrounded by the cheering crowd were taken slowly to their homes.

What a scene was presented at John Rivers' home! His quiet little wife, who had lost all hope of ever seeing again the man she loved, saw him—after those bitterly anxious, wellnigh hopeless hours—coming through the little garden gare, walking suppered by two friend

At one o'clock to-day I visited the house of John Rivers. He lives at West Nanticoke and is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of that place. He is about thirty-five years old, industrious and sober, and for many years a member of the Methodist Church. He has worked for the company for fitteen years and has built for him-elf a comfortable home.

sober, and for many years a member of the Methodist Church. He has worked for the company for fitteen years and has built for himself a comfortaable home.

He was in bed, but restless and unable to sleep. His strong, kindly face showed marks of the sufferings he had undergone. His frame, powerful though it is, was racked by pain and stiffened with cramps, but he was able to speak well and intelligontly. He told the story of his experience with steady self-possossion.

"We were at the face of the gaugway, all three of us, when we heard a blast fired in the second heading from us. Then there was a roar and a crash seemingly in all directions.

"The rush of water, the falling of coal and the hiss of the air as it was forced out of the chambers through cracks and holes in the pillhrs were the sounds that rang through the long abandoned slopes and tunnels.

"The only way of escape was in the direction of the incoming waters, and that way we ran. It was down hill, and in a minute our feet were in the water. Then we saw a mass of rubbish had been swept against one of the doors on the slope, and so held back the rush of water, although it was coming through with a steady roar and rising rapidly. While this door kept back the flood for a time it cut off our only way of escape.

IN THE CHOSS HEADING.

"The water by this time was up to our waists, and we still pushed forward. A few feet further was the first cross heading, and hardly knowing what we did, we turned into this. It pitched upward at an almost perpendicular incline and offered but a slim foothold. A piece of logging was at the foot at the cross out, and the two men helped me wrench this loese, and then, shoring me up on their shoulders, I put it across the tunnel, each end having about four inches rest on the prop.

"The water was on our heels again and, after helpiug Mike and Cragle up on the perch, I olimbed up myself. By the sound of the water as it lapped the walls under us we learned that the slope was completely filled.

"After resting on the beam I bega

Craigle then began to act queerly. There's a car,' he said. Lot's get on it and ride away,' He jumped. I went atter him until we reached the edge of the water. Craigle was gulping down the water. I tasted it, but it was so strong and sulphurous that it bifstered my tongue. It cooled the fever, and Craigle was more rational afterward.

cooled the fever, and Craigie was more rational afterward. "Schelling was on the beam above gabbling to him-self in Polish. I was afraid he would loosen the rack and be the means of our destruction. Craigle and I got on to the logging again and Schelling be me quieter.
'Craigle at one time thought his father and other were with him, and got angry because I

not see them. We did not feel hunger, but were awfully

thirsty.

"When we heard the plunk of the pumps we knew the rescuers were at work, and when the pumps were stopped to attach more pipe we knew the deliverers were nearing us.

A NEW DANGER.

"While we were rejoicing at the glad sounds of the pumps another terrible danger threatened us. The loose coal behind us began working and began to crowd off our logging. It slid down after a while, and we found the water had gone back a good distance.

while, and we found the water had gone back a good distance.

"After a time we heard voices and we shouted. I saw lights, and after a time the ladder took us down and we were carried off on the raft."

Mr. River wound up his story with evident emotion, and said:—"Yes; now we're safe, and I thank God for His morey to me and my family." The only injury River has received is that one of his feet which was cut with coal is slightly poisoned by sulphur water.

Craigle is a single man and much liked. He was able to sit up in bed and relate his terrible adventure to several associates.

The doctors have instructed them to be fed on bed fea for a few days and say that they will soon be all right both physically and mentally.

The cause of the breaking in of the water from the old workings is being investigated by the mine inspectors. The mining engineering of thirty years ago was very lax, and the maps in the possession of the company show a solid bed of coal in the place where the water broke through.

NAVAL ORDERS AND NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1891.—Passed Assistant Surgeon H. B. Fitts has been ordered to duty at Hot Springs, Ark. Fassed Assistant Surgeon T. C. Craig has been detached from the Vesuvius and ordered to the Boston. Passed Assistant Surgeon E. W. Auzal from the Boston and ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to the Lancuster. Assistant Surgeon W. C. Braisted from duty at Hot Springs, Ark., and ordered to the Vesuvius.

The Secretary of the Navy has approved bills for

Springs, Ark., and ordered to the Vesuvius.

The Secretary of the Navy has approved bills for the sixth payment on the coast defence vessel Monterey, building at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, amounting to \$146,645, and for the reservations due the builder of the new cruiser Newark, amounting to \$87,320. An application has been received from the Cramps for the premiums earned by the Newark on her official run, aggregating about \$86,030, but it is probable that no allowance will be made, as the vessel was long over time, and the penalties are more than sufficient to wipe out the premiums.

The squadron of evolution reached New Orleans at eleven this morning.

A telegram received at the Navy Department this morning states that the Enterprise will leave Colon to-day for Port an Prince.

The object of the amendment made by the Senate Appropriation Committee to the Naval Appropriation bill authorizing the sale of one or more of the single turreted monitors, is to cenable the Pneumatic Gun Carriage Company, of this city, to carry out a long contemplated scheme of converting the single turreted monitors into useful seaconst defence vessels. They have been endeavoring for several years past to secure an appropriation for this purpose, and not having been successful, they are new willing to purchase one of the vessels, and on their own responsibility and expense make the transformation as an experiment, expecting, if successful, to sell it back to the government and get the contract for converting the other single turreted monitors in the same way.

NO COPYRIGHT BILL LIKELY TO PASS.

Adoption of the Lithographers' Amendment Will Probably Kill the Measure.

ITS FRIENDS DISCOURAGED.

Sioux Indians Plead for More Schools-Snubbed by Commissioner Morgan.

GENERAL RAUM DENOUNCED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1891.
The International Copyright bill got a black eye to-day. The amendment which the sthographers prepared and sent here was adopted by a vote of 27 to 24.

The lithographic amendment, as it is called, provides that the law shall apply to charts, engravings, musical compositions, lithographs and photographs copyrighted in the United States the same as to copyrighted books-that is, that the work shall be executed in this country. The friends of the bill opposed this amendment because its adoption at this late day would send the bill to conference and cause it again to run the gantlet of another passage in the House. But the lithographers were well organized. They had the opponents of the bill in the Senate as a necleus to begin with, and in addition to these they enlisted the sympathies of such clever debaters as Frye, Hale, McPherson, Ingalls and Manderson, and in this way gradually developed sufficient strength

The bill as amended will probably pass the Senate to-morrow, although it may be still further amended before final action is taken upon it. If the friends of the original bill make no opposition to the measure in its amended form when it goes to conference it may yet become a law. But if they insist that the conferres shall restore it to its original form, the outlook for its passage is not at all favorable.

faverable.

IT'S ADVOCATES DISCOURAGED.

Mr. R. U. Johnson, of the joint Executive Copyright Committee, who has been in Washington for two weeks in the interest of the Copyright bill, was asked this evening as to the situation of the bill.

asked this evening as to the situation of the bill. He said:

"The passage of Mr. Frye's chromo amendment is a decided though not yet fatal blow to the copyright bill, for it indicates that after all that has been done to make dear to Senators both the moral importance of the subject and the earnest demand of the educated reading public for this bill they have no idea of either. Mr. Frye's question why any particular sacredness should attach to this bill that it should not be amended, gives the key of the situation. One would not have suspected, save for Mr. Hawley's manipyseech, that this is a bill to apply the eighth commandment to literary property. In the face of such lack of understanding of the ethical bearings of the bill I would not be surprised if it were to fail altogether, for in politics in a contest between a pull' and a principle the sidvantage is decidedly with the 'pull.'

"Look what a sacrifice the Senate has made in

fall altogether, for in politics in a contest between a 'pull' and a principle the advantage is decidedly with the 'pull.'

"Look what a sacrifice the Senate has made in order to give a legal license to the chromo pirates. First, the enactment of the principle of national housesty is endangered. Second, the interests of honorable publishers are thrown to the winds. Third, the petition of all the labor organizations is denied, and fourth, the claims of the American art loving public are scouted. The chrome amendment excludes from copyright all stilistic foreign work virtually, by making an impossible condition that it shall be manufactured here. The license of the crome pirate has heretofore been non-legal. Hereafter, if this amendment be enacted, it will be with the full security of the law. No wonder the leading art officials of the country have processed and continue to protest against the amendment.

"But the end is not yet. Other amendments are

have protested and continue to protest against the amondment.

"But the end is not yet. Other amendments are pending, including one of Senator Sherman to eliminate the non-importation clause, which, if it prevail, would mean the emasculation of the bill. This clause Mr. Sherman treated to-day as an aromaly. But it has a place and a very proper place in the legislation of Great Britain, which solves upon Tauchnitz editions of British copyright works. The strength of Mr. Sherman's amendment, which has misled also Mr. Carlisia and Mr. riscock, shows how little influence the most carefully considered work of experts has against the random thought of a Senator who confesses that he has given almost no thought to the subject. The outlook is not hopeless, but it certainly is very discouraging."

SIOUX INDIANS DEMAND FULFILMENT OF TREA-TIES AND RESERVATION SCHOOLS.

The conference with the Sioux Indian delegation

Commissioner Morgan reminded them that he had no power to make laws and had no food or noney to give them except what Congress provides. He said he thought they had already heard all that was necessary in regard to the past. What was wanted now was to hear their plans for the future. His office, he said, was prepared to carry out all of the provisions of the Sioux agreement, and that he was prepared to issue the \$100,000 worth of beef to the Indians entitled to receive it which was out off in the past.

Senator Dawes, who was present, was then intro duced and spoke of the Sioux Agreement bill. If they knew of any omission that had been made he

they knew of any omission that had been made he thought it would be corrected if the attention of Congress was called to it.

White Ghost, of the Orow Creek Reservation, speke of the encroachments of the whites upon the lands of the Indians. The Commissioner assured him that he would have that matter fully investigated and remedied. He was also informed that Congress would probably pass an act to equalize the allotments of lands to all the Slout. He spoke of the rations of coffee and said that it amounted to only 100 grains a week to each person. He referred to the e-mail ration of bacon issued and said that at a meeting of the delegation yesterday the unanimous decision was reached that they did not want military agents.

Big Mane, of the Lower Brule Agency, told the

Big Mane, of the Lower Brule Agency, told the Commissioner that the white people had squatted on their lands and prevented the Indians from getting fuel and hay. He wanted the agency moved nearer to the lands occupied by the Indians and said they needed better school facilities.

Little No Heart, from the Cheyenne River Agency, said that the Christian people on the reservation were doing a good work in civilizing his people and that their influence was always on the side of peace and good government. He said that his people wanted more and larger schools, where their children could learn the white man's ways. He protested against the appointment of military agents. His people were peacefully disposed, and, in his opinion, civil agents would better suit the Sioux.

Sioux.

Mad Bear, from Standing Rock, said that the chiefs of the several hands on his reservation had had a meeting, at which they asked him to insist upon more reservation schools. His people preferred reservation schools to distant schools. If schools were located on the reservation their tence would be felt not only by the pupils but

by the parents as well.
Several others spoke, but nothing of special interest was elicited. Another conference will be

by the parents as well.

Several others spoke, but nothing of special interest was elicited. Another conference will be held on Wednesday, when the Indians from Pine indge and Rosebud Agencies will speak.

Much indignation is expressed here to-night among the sympathizers with the Sioux chiefs over an episode which occurred at the powwow to-day. During the course of the powwow Commissioner Morgan suddenly asked, through the interpreters, these Indians to stand up who were not in favor or military authority over them. All but two arose. He then asked those to stand who were in favor of the military, and Swords, the Indian Chief of Police, immediately stood up.

"Evidently General Miles has promised Swords a posit on," said Commissioner Morgan sneeringly. This was deemed an unnecessary stur upon both General Miles and Chief Swords, who for nine years has been a valuable ally to the whites. Moreover, it appears to night that there was a misunderstanding among the Indians as to Commissioner Morgan's question. The Indians thought he meant to ask if they desired troops among them and promptly replied no. It is said that Mr. Morgan thus adroitly took advantage of ambiguity of expression to have an apparent assent from the Indians to a preference for civilian Indian agents to military agents.

THE HOUSE MAY BIJECT SENAIOR QUAY'S

involved, and the claim agent sharks, with cus-

tomary voracity, are after the ducats. They realize that they have a fighting chance and they are pushing the fight in their own peculiar but, it must be acknowledged, hitherto successful way. They have as their ally and firm supporter Senator Quay, the yeoman leader of the republican party, and of course enjoy the powerful and secret induences which he holds. On the other hand they are confronted by a solid phalanx of honest republicans and democrats in the House, who represent a bedy of constituents several million strong that has been fleeced and outraged for years. The feeling in the House is violent and bitter against further abuse by the claim agent sharks, and I can state authoritatively that the prospects of success of Senator Quay's amendment are not one in a hundred.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations having charge of the Pension Appropriation bill will take that measure up to-morrow morning and consider the amendment which Senator Quay placed upon the bill in the Senate. The sub-committee consists of Representatives Belden, of New York, and Peters, of Ransas, republican members, and Representatives Sayers, of Texas, and Breckinridge, of Kentucky, democratic members.

Of these gentlemen Representatives Peters, Saythey are pushing the fight in their own peculiar

Taxas, and Breckinridge, of Aentucky, democratic members.

Of these gentlemen Representatives Peters, Sayers and Breckinridge are avowed enemies of Senator Quay's amendment. They form a majority of the sub-committee and will recommend non-concurrence in the amendment. The House will indorse their recommendation and the conference committee which will be appointed will be instructed to refuse to concur in the amendment. SCATHING DENUNCIATION OF COMMISSIONED

BAUM'S ACIS BY THE MINORITY. The minority of the Raum investigating committee, in submitting their views, say the Commissioner has been engaged in selling to certain employés of the Pension Office shares of stock in a corporation or company of which he is president. which is organized for the purpose of introducing a patent refrigerator which, it is claimed, is im practicable and worthless, and that in consideration for such purchases said employés are promoted in office, and that he has recently by an unjust and partial ruling advanced and caused to be taken up out of order many thousands of claims of a certain Washington attorney, and that in consideration thereof the attorney has become surety on the note of Commissioner Raum in a bank in Washington for \$25,000.

General Raum testified in the most emphatic manner that the list and book exhibited contained the names of all the owners of stock in the corporation except two gentlemen of Cincinnati "who

manner that the list and book exhibited contained the names of all the owners of stock in the corporation except two gentlemen of Cincinnati "who had a right to have issued to them some of the shares of the stock." Notwithstanding this sweeping statement it subsequently appeared from the testimony of Mr. Smyser that others, not named by General Haum and not mentioned on the book or list exhibited, did own stock in the Universal Refrigerating Company.

Bithe investigation proceeded until near its close without revealing the fact that a corporation subsidiary to the Universal Refrigerating Company had been organized by General Raum, Bradley Tanner and five others (whose names General Raum did not give) for the purpose of doins business in the District of Columbia under the patent of the "Universal Refrigerating Company," and differing from it only in name, the title of the subsidiary organization being the "Columbia Universal Refrigerating Company,"

Both General Raum and Bradley Tanner had repeatedly stated before the committee that no employe of the Pension Office owned, directly or indirectly, any stock in the Universal Refrigerating Company, and the existence of the Columbia Universal Refrigerating Company was unknown to the minority of the cotumittee until almost at the close of the linvestigation, when General Raum was compelled to admit the existence of such an organization and that Bradley Tanner, an employe of the Pension Office, owned stock in the same, and subsequently admitted that Assistant Secretary Bussey also owned stock in said company and was one of the incorporators, each of said parties subscribing for one share and General Raum giving them four.

Bradley Tanner is not only an employe of the Pension Office, owned stock in said company and was one of the incorporators, each of said parties subscribing for one share and General Raum pivote to Alexandria, Va., in the interest of this enterprise. He has attended its meetings, transcribed its minutes, has written many letters in relation to its bus

WASHINGTON NOTES. G. C. Potter has been confirmed as Postmaster of

The Sundry Civil bill was passed by the House

Representative Walker, of Massachusetts, to-day rules so as to prevent the consideration of any measure when its position on the calendar is changed until twenty-four hours after a new cal-endar is printed showing the change made. By a vote of yeas 28, nays 29, the Senate refused to reconsider the vote of Saturday last recommit-ting the Eight Hour bill to the Committee on Edu-cation and Labor, and the bill therefore stands re-

In the House to-day Representative Lodge, of

In the House to-day Representative Lodge, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution proposing two aniendments to the House rules intended to prevent the use of the journal of each day's proceedings as a means of obstruction.

Representative J. D. Taylor, of Ohlo, to-day reported to the House from the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic a bill to prohibit the importation and exportation and interstate transportation in violation of the local laws of alcoholic beverage.

## MR. NEW NOT CALLED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Feb. 9, 1891,-The Hon, Mr. New, United States Consul here, was asked to-day if there was any truth in the statement that President Harrison, on Thursday last, had cabled Mr. New to return immediately to the United States, with the view of conferring the Treasury portfolio upon Mr. New. The latter said :- "I have not received any message from President Harrison, and I know nothing about any proposition to offer me the

In a further interview in regard to the vacancy in President Harrison's Cabinet Consul General New said:-"I do not expect and I do not desire the Treasury portfolio. The post of Secretary of the Treasury is one of the very greatest labor and responsibility. I am strongly opposed to free coin-

> Free Extracts from "LIGHT OF THE WORLD." by SIR EDWIN ARNOLD, will be published in the HERALD NEXT SUNDAY. by arrangement with FUNK & WAGNALLS.

THIS LAW MUST BE RESPECTED. MISSISSIPPIANS' ROUGH USAGE OF A W ITE CITI-ZEN WHO HAD TAKEN A MULATTO TO WIFE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEGALD.

New ORLEANS, La., Feb. 9, 1891 .- Stanhope Turnbull is a member of a reputable family, with influential connections in Louisiana and Mississippi. Two weeks ago Turnbull married in this city a mulatto woman named Charity Hampton. There mulatto woman named Charity Hampton. There is no law against miscogenation in Louisiana, but there is in Mississippi, so when Turnbull took his dusky bride to his home in Woodville he was arrested for violation of the laws, but was disclarged upon a technicality. He had hardly left the court house before he was selzed hardly left the court house before he was selzed hardly left the court house before he was selzed hardly left the court house before he was selzed hardly left the court house before he was selzed hardly left the court house before he was selzed hardly left the court house before he was selzed hardly left the court house before he was selzed hardly left the court house before he was selzed hardly left the court house before he was selzed hardly left the court house before he was selzed hardly left the court house before he was stelzed hardly left the court house before he was stelzed hardly left the court house before he was stelzed hardly left the court house before he was stelzed hardly left the court house before he was stelzed on a rail and ridden through the town, or the hard hardly left the court house before he was disclarged upon a technicality. He had hardly left the court house before he was stelzed for violation of the laws, but was disclaraged upon a technicality. He had hardly left the court house before he was disclaraged upon a technicality. He had hardly left the court house before he was disclaraged upon a technicality. He had hardly left the court house before he was disclaraged upon a technicality. He had hardly left the court house before he was disclaraged upon a technicality. He had hardly left the court house before he was disclaraged upon a technicality. He had hardly left the court house before he was disclaraged upon a technicality. He had hardly left the court house before he was disclaraged upon a technicality. He had hardly left the court house before he was disclaraged upon a technicality. He had hardly left the court house before he was addedning the was disclaraged u

SPLIT INTO FACTIONS OVER A NEW SCHOOL

Some Three Dozen Wealthy Residents of Irvington on the Hudson Start a Merry War Against What Seems a Public Need.

THEY TAKE THE CASE TO ALBANY

Where the Superintendent of Public Instruction Sits Down Heavily Upon Them-Millionnaires Who Would Not Join in the Movement.

The beautiful and romantic town of Irvington on the Hudson is just now, and has been for months back, rent asunder by a vulgar civil war, of which the active cause is a question of school houses.

To make matters worse, this war is, in a way, a war of classes, in which some rich and influential people are opposing their poorer neighbors. Some of these wealthy people are:—James H. White-house, Eliphalet Wood, Samuel Goodman, general freight agent of the New York Central road; William R. Preston, Thomas H. Walter, F. O. Matthies sen, the well known sugar refiner; David Dows, Jr.; James C. Fargo, Charles T. Barney and Charles L. Tiffany.

The whole difficulty arose in this way. Last August, at the annual school meeting of the district, ex-School Trustee John Sullivan, of East Irvington, introduced a resolution to raise \$10,000 by tax for the purpose of erecting a new school house in his village. The meeting, which was attended by 321 persons, finally voted to adjourn until September 2 for the purpose of considering this question. On the latter date only eighty-five persons attended the meeting and approved Sullivan's resolution. WHERE THE TROUBLE LIES.

Now, as soon as the action of this adjourned meeting became noised about there was great indignation among those who were opposed to giving East Irvington a ten thousand dollar school house They claimed that no proper notice had been given of the time and place of the adjourned meeting. They asserted that Mr. William A. Burnham, the president of the School Board, had conspired with John Sullivan, of East Irvington, in putting notices of the meeting in barrooms and other resorts where the four hundred of the district would be least likely to see them. Finally they claimed that East Irvington had no need of a new school house. They pointed to the fact that

new school house. They pointed to the fact that the big graded school of irvington proper was less than a mile's walk (by a short cut) from East frington, and that the said school had ample accommodation for more pupils if said pupils desired the advantages of a graded school.

The kickers, therefore, appealed to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to have the \$10,000 resolution declared invalid, on the ground that the notices of the adjourned meeting should have been printed in a Tarrytown newspaper, and also that the new schoolhouse that the notices of the adjourned meeting should have been printed in a Tarrytown newspaper, and also that the new schoolhouse was unnecessive on so expensive a scale because there was only an average attendance of about afty children at that point. The petition on appeal was signed by thirty-seven of irvington's wealthy taxpayers, including the names given above, and presented to State Superintendent Draper on January 12 last by Lawyer William W. Bryan, of No. 111 Broadway, who argued the appeal.

Bryan, of No. 111 Broadway, who argued the appeal.

DEMAPER'S WET BLANKET.

Superintendent Draper, however, found the notices of the adjourned meeting of September 2 amply sufficient, and that no publication in a newspaper was necessary, as no newspaper was actually published in the district.

It therefore now only remains for the School Board to call a special meeting of the district to approve the plans and specifications for the new schoolhouse, and this will be done within the next week or so. There is going to be a fight over this, however, for the kickers have given out that they will not agree to any plans which call for a schoolhouse which shall cost more than \$5,000.

WIN THE NEW HOUSE IS NEWESARY.

I saw Mr. William A. Burnham, the president of the School Board, at his office in Irvington yesterday. Mr. Burnham was very glad, he said, to explain the matter in its true bearings to the Harrand. This new schoolhouse," said he, "is imperatively needed, and as the inhabitants of East Irvington are mostly people of moderate means, the bulk of the tax must necessarily fall upon the wealthier people of the district. Many of these do not live here except in the summer, although they pay their taxes on their estates. It is not proposed, as our opponents claim, to build a graded school in East Irvingtom, but simply to enlarge the prevent inadequate facilities. The existing schoolhouse is a ramshackle affair, owhich cannot accommodate those who want to enjoy its advantages, and which it is impossible to keep warm and dry in the winter. I ought to add that the schome has been reported on favorably at keep warm and dry in the winter. I ought to add that the scheme has been reported on favorably at two successive annual school meetings preceding

the last one.

The School Board, as at present constituted, con-

the last one.

The School Board, as at present constituted, consists of myself as president and James Mulligan, John Dennia, Eliphalot Wood and Jared Barnite, trustees. The last two gentlemen were elected at the last annual school meeting principally because it was understood that they favored the project of a new school house at East Irvington. Since that time, however, Mr. Eliphalet Wood has stirred up all this controversy, I am told that he employed Lawyer Bryan to go around among the wealthy tappayers and get their signatures to the petition which was presented to the State Superintendent of Instruction.

ANY GOULD WOULDE'T SIGN.

"Mr. Bryan went with his paper to all the principal summer residents, including Gould, Cyrus W. Field, E. S., Jaffray and others, all of whom refused to sign the petition, declaring that they did not see why East Irvington's people should not have a model shool house if they wanted one and declaring their entire willingness to pay their share of the tax. The thirty-seven taxpayers who did sign the petition now say that their chief objection is to the building of so expensive a school house. They think one should be built whose cost would not exceed \$5,000, but they ought to know that such a substantial brick building which, without extending the present scope of the school itself, will afford ample accommodations to the children of East Irvington who desire to attend.

"I have no doubt that at the special meeting which the decision of the State Superintendent directs us to call these opponents of fair play will do everything in their power to block our enterprise; but I can assure them beforehand that the hoopie of the district are with us and that the kickers will be outvoted at every point."

INDIANS TO BE ENLISTED.

YOUNG BUCKS TO BE FORMED INTO COMPANIES AND ATTACHED TO REGULAR REGIMENTS. FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT. 1

GORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1891. An important feature of the programme for the future treatment of the Indian question is the scheme now being prepared by the War Department for the enlistment of a number of young bucks for service in the ranks of the army, It is

proposed to enlist about two thousand, including six or seven hundred scouts. A separate regiment composed entirely of Indians, will not be organized, as at first proposed by some of the army officers, for the reason that it is not regarded as perfectly safe to bring such a large body of uncivilized and treacherous people together. Separate

companies, however, will be organized and attached to each of the infantry and cavalry regiments serving in the West.

These companies will be officered by officers specially selected for their knowledge of Indians and their habits. All the details concerning method of enlistment, management, discipline, ac., have not yet been settled, but it is the purpose to those governing the white soldiers as the character and habits of the Indians will be asmed with the same waspons, their pay will be the same and the method of instruction will be similar, except that it will be somewhat simplified to suit the intelligence of the new class of recruits.

The plan is strongly recommended by General Miles, who believes that future peace among the Indians can best be secured by this method of employing the young bucks, who would otherwise make it incumbent on the army to exercise the keenest vigilance to keep them out of mischief.

Another army officer is in trouble, as appears by an order for a court martial issued from the War Department to-day. Captain H. W. Wessells, Third cavairy, is the officer be tried, and Brigadier General Stanley, commanding the Department of Texas, the officer making the charges. Captain Wessells is charged with violating the regulations in going over the head of his superior officer to se-

cure a leave of absence. The offence is not a very serious one, and would probably be overlooked were it not for the fact that the War Department is anxious to break up a practice of officers using political and other outside influence to secure them favors that should properly be asked for through the regular military channels. The court will be convened at Port Sam Houston, Texas. Colonel A. G. Brackett will be the president of the court.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR THE SWATARS.

The Navy Department has not given up hope of being able to save the old Swatars, which was put out of commission at the Mare island Navy Yard on Saturday last. The report of the Board of Survey shows her to be beyond the twenty per cent limit, but it is the opinion of the department that some of the items included in the list of repairs reported by the Board can be omitted and the vessel thus spare i to the service. Nothing can be done toward repairing her at this time for the reason that there are no funds available, but she will not be relegated to the scrap heap as was at first intended. She will be kept at Mare Island until the new fund becomes available, when a new board of survey will be ordered.

A draft of about one hundred and fifty men will be sent from the New York Navy Yard in about ten days to Pauama as an exchange crew for the Omaha, which is expected at that port early in March. They will probably be sent in the lighthouse tender Fern, which will shortly be turned over to the Navy Department for service as a transportation vessel. She will take the place of the Forume, which will be used exclusively as a freight boat.

READS LIKE A CRAZY MAN'S TALE

READS LIKE A CRAZY MAN'S TALE CAPTAIN MORRIS' STORY OF BUSSIAN CRUELTIES

GENERALLY DISCREDITED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] Bostos, Feb. 9, 1891 .- An incredible story of im prisonment and suffering was told in a local paper to-day in an interview with Captain Joseph W. Morris, a native of Boston, who says he was detected by the Russians in seal and walrus poach ing on Sahgalien Island September 5, 1883, and was imprisoned for two years and ten months in a Siberian coal mine. The Captain is at present in this city with relatives in a condition closely bor dering on insanity. He disappeared last Friday from the house of Mr. J. W. McDonald, where he

from the house of Mr. J. W. McDonald, where he is stopping, but reappeared this noon. He could give no account of himself or where he had been. He will not, so Mr. McDonaid says, be hereafter allowed to leave the house without a companiou, and visitors will not be allowed to question him upon his terrible experience.

ARRESTED FOR BREAKING THE LAW.

Captain Morris, according to his own narrative as published, had broken the law, for he and his alleged companions—Captain Austin Weston, of Duxbury; F. C. Cracker, of Searsport, Me.; J. C. Golden, of Bath, Me.; Buck Foiger, of Nantucket, and fifteen Japanese of tokehama, officers and caew of the American schooner Heiena—plundered seal and walrus rootsis regardless of consequences. Morris says he was imprisoned many feet below the ground, chained to a Polish political prisoner whose long confinement had made him a maniac. The Pole to whom Morris was chained died, he says, and for days he worked with the corpse for a companion and doing the two men's work in order to draw the rations of the Pole. To release himself from the corpse he was compelled to cut the body in two with his shovel, the chain connecting them being fastened to an irou ring around its waist.

Ing them being fastened to an irou ring around its waist.

ROW HE GOT OUT.

After two years and ten months Morris says a man came into the mine and released him from his horrible confinement, and this was the first person except the convict to whom he was chained that he had seen during his years of imprisonment. Only two of the four Americans, according to Morris' story, are known posttively to have survived, but it is believed that a third yet lives. The fourth died early, and all the Japanese that were captured with the vessel are thought to be dead. Morris' has no intention of claiming any indemnification for his sufferings. He says he was a patient in a San Francisco hospital for seventeen months.

John Baker, a Russian nihilist, who has served in Siberla, says that the only marvellous thing about the story is that Captain Morris was allowed to leave Siberia for a land of civilization, where his wrongs could be told to the world. This is the first time," said Mr. Baker, "that I have heard of a man imprisoned in the mines of Siberis being permitted by the Russian government to go to civilization. I have heard of escapes, but have never heard before of a case of this kind."

THOUGHT TO BE A "TAKE." [EY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

San Francisco, Feb. 9, 1891.—The thrilling story told by Captain Joseph W. Morris to a Boston newspaper regarding his alleged adventures in the Arctic Ocean is pronounced to be a "fake" by everbody who would necessarily be informed regarding the scizure of poschers, especially if at-tended with tragic results. Officials of the Alaska

commercial Company have no record of any such case. The fact also appears that while the Russians have setzed several vessels they have always been on account of some carrying trade with the natives in liquor or arms.

Louis Sloss said this afternoon that he had never heard of such a setzure. So did Captain N. C. Baum, who is the acting Russian Consul at this port. At the office of the North American Commercial Company no information had at any time been received of the alleged setzure of the Helena. No facts were known connected with the alleged hardships of Captain Morris and his crew.

Captain Morris claims to have returned to the United States, via Japan, through the port of San Francisco, last November. If he ever passed through this city he failed to make himself known, it is at least strange that he should wait thromother than the strange on its divisors, as in the case of the seizure of the schooner Neme several years ago, have been silent on this subject. Everything indicates that the State of TREMBLES FOR HER. FAIR

CHICAGO TREMBLES FOR HER FAIR.

HER MERCHANTS ARE SO FRIGHTENED THAT THEY EVADE ALL QUESTIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] CHICAGO, Feb. 9, 1891,-Chicago feels that the ground beneath her feet is a little bit shaky. Her merchants are compelled to resort to all manner of means to avoid giving offence. All this is be-

cause of the World's Fair. Some time ago Chicago was invited to send a delegation to Washington to express the views of the merchants here on the question of the free coinage of silver. Chicago merchants, as a rule, are opposed to free coinage, but it was agreed not to send the delegation to Washington for fear some of the Western Legislatures would take unbrage and refuse to make appropriations for World's Fair exhibits. Chicago will therefore not be huard on this question.

on this question. THOUSANDS GREET KING CARNIVAL

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. New ORLEANS, La., Feb. 9, 1891. - The carnival has commodations are in great demand to-night. The hotels and boarding houses are full, and num. bers are lodged in sleeping cars and steamboats at

the leves. The arrival of the king of the carnival to-day was witnessed by an unusually large crowd. The mili tary display on the occasion was unusually fine, the local militia being supplemented by the Elizabeth (N. J.) Zouaves, under command of General Drake, and many corps from other parts of the country. The day was rather too warm for the heavily clad military from the North, but they bore up well under it and their soldierly hearing was greatly admired. The Signal Office promised a decided fall in the temperature tonight, with cool and clear weather to-morrow. The strival to-day of three ships of the squadron of evolution—the Chicago, Atlanta and Yorktown—adds an additional feature and one that is much appreciated by the people of New Orleans. The levee was crowded to-day by visitors from the interior to see Uncle sam's big men-of-war. Many of them had never before seen a war ship. tary display on the occasion was unusually fine.

MOMUS REIGNS AT GALVESTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 9, 1891, ... The carnival was inaugurated to-day with folly, fun and glitter. The city was in holiday attire. A grand trades display,